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JOHN S. STOKES,

AT NO. 116 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,
PHILADELPHIA.

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For "The Friend."

The British Museum.

The following items in regard to this interesting Institution, are gleaned from a recent work entitled "Lives of the Founders of the British Museum," &c.

As an organized establishment the British Museum is but little more than a century old. The history of its component parts extends over three centuries. In a degree of which there is elsewhere no example, the British Museum has been gradually built up by the munificence of open-handed collectors, rather than by the public means of the nation, as administered by Parliament, or by the governments of the day. Every part and almost every age of the world have contributed something; and that something includes the most characteristic productions and choicest possessions of every part.

At the outset the Museum was divided into three departments only: manuscripts, printed books and natural history. In 1870 the entire Museum is divided into twelve departments, comprising three several groups of four sections each; the natural history group being comprised of zoology; palæontology; botany; mineralogy; the literary group comprising printed books; manuscripts; prints and drawings; maps, charts, plans, and topographical drawings; and the department of antiquities containing the following subdivisions, viz: Greek and Roman antiquities; Oriental antiquities; British and Mediæval antiquities and ethnography, and coins and medals.

The great national museums on the continent of Europe had their origin generally in the liberality and wise foresight of a sovereign or of a prime minister. In Great Britain the chief public collection of literature and science is due to the public spirit of private persons. Among the gifts of private individuals which formed the nucleus around which other collections accumulated, was that of the museum of Sir Hans Sloane, bequeathed by him in 1753. This contained among other things, 32,000 coins and medals, 2,635 other objects of antiquity; 5,822 specimens of minerals and fossils; 2,500 botanical specimens, and large collections in various departments of natural history, numbering in all, it was said, 200,000 different articles.

In the old Royal Library, acquired by the British Museum about the same period, was the famous manuscript copy of the Holy Scriptures, known as the Codex Alexandrinus, which, with that in the Vatican Library at Rome, and the lately discovered Sinaitic manuscript in the possession of Russia, occupy the first place in the estimation of biblical students as authoritative standards. It is justly regarded as one of the most valuable possessions of the Museum.

Other additions which together formed the foundation of the present museum, were the Cottonian manuscripts; coins, medals and other antiquities, and the Arundelian and Harleian manuscript, which, originally collected and increased by private individuals at great expense, were obtained previous to the year 1762. By bequest and purchase, other cabinets and libraries were added to its multitudinous possessions before the end of the century, by which time it had become of national interest, and was fostered with great liberality. Many of the voyages of discovery made throughout a long course of years, enriched its stores by the specimens brought home of the productions of foreign countries.

The large grants which are now annually made by Parliament, have enabled the Museum to increase its collections with great rapidity of late years. In mammals, birds, and shells, the British Museum, in 1855, had placed itself in the first rank. Only in reptiles, fish and crustacea could Paris claim superiority. In insects the museum collection vies with that of Paris, and excels it in point of arrangement. Not less conspicuous has been the growth of the several departments of antiquities, which has sufficed to double within the last twenty-five years its previous scientific and literary value to the public, including among others the deeply interesting series of monuments from ancient Assyria.

Among the multifarious objects of interest in these great collections, the objects of natural history appear to be the most popular. From statistics taken during fifteen days about the middle of the year 1860, it appears that at a given hour in the day 2,557 persons were in the galleries of antiquities, 1,056 in the king's library and manuscript rooms, and 3,378 in the natural history galleries. The total number of general visitors to the museum in 1856, was 361,714. In 1866 it was 408,279. The largest number of visitors ever recorded in any one day was on the 'boxing day' of the Londoners, 26th of 12th mo. 1858, when more than 42,000 persons were admitted.

The care which is taken to maintain its high reputation as a national institution, is illustrated in the following notice of the efforts which have been made to increase the collection in but one department—that of printed books.

In the year 1837, Thomas Watts, one of the under librarians of the Museum, and a

man remarkably qualified by his extensive knowledge of the languages, began making a systematic examination of the deficiencies of the collection of foreign books, with a view of supplying what appeared to be valuable by judicious purchases. Charged with the duty of examining the Museum catalogues, and of obtaining from all parts of Europe and Asia, and from many parts of America other catalogues of a similar kind, he began with making lists of Russian books that were *desiderata* in the Museum library; then of Hungarian; then of Dutch; then of French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese; then of Chinese; then of Welsh; then of the rapidly growing but previously (at the Museum) much neglected literature of the Americas and the Indies. Between the years 1850-69, inclusive, it is believed that this single enthusiastic bibliographer marked for purchase not less than 150,000 foreign works; and in order to select these, must have examined almost a million of book titles in at least eighteen different languages. The object in view, as expressed in a report on the subject in 1861, was "to bring together from all quarters, the useful, the elegant, and the curious literature of every language; to unite with the best English library in England, or the world, the best Russian library out of Russia, the best German out of Germany, the best Spanish out of Spain, and so with every language from Italian to Icelandic, from Polish to Portuguese." During the fifteen years from 1836 to 1851, the collection of books increased at the average rate of 16,000 volumes a year. In the year 1847, owing to the bequest of the Granville library, the additions reached the enormous amount of 55,000 volumes. Since 1851 this vast accumulation of books has grown at the rate of 31,000 volumes annually, and now numbers not less than one million six thousand printed volumes. A copy of every book published in the kingdom is required by law to be deposited in this library.

From the "Public Ledger."

Home Nursing.

A paragraph in a recent number of the *Public Ledger* is suggestive. An invalid lady, writing from the South, speaks of the sad inconveniences, and worse than inconveniences to which invalids are exposed who go among strangers in search of health, or of a more congenial climate. Following up the subject, it may be added that attention would be much better given to producing or inventing the desired amenities of condition here at home. Where an invalid can go to an establishment expressly prepared for such cases; and where the attention given is, if not entirely unmercenary, at least accompanied by the existence of sympathy and generous attention; or where friends accompany the person whose health is in question, keeping up the atmosphere of home, removals may be beneficial. But the cases we have supposed are exceptional. Re-

moval almost always involves separation from those whose presence is one of the very best curative agencies. The sufferer, no matter how well cared for, has to support in addition to the trials of pain and disease, that of anxiety for the absent. Homesickness, dignified with the scientific name of *nostalgia*, is itself a disease which, more than most others, baffles the efforts of physicians. And even if change of climate were a universal cure, there are thousands upon thousands who cannot avail themselves of it.

As an evidence that the amelioration of condition to which we have referred is not a mere chimera, facts may be presented. If we do not mention names in the relation, it is only that we do not care to invite or answer the questions of patentees and rival dealers. A large degree of the comfort of our houses in the winter season is due to the experiments of a gentleman prominent during his life in the literary world. With him science was a private and cherished pursuit, and the radiation and control of heat was a special study. His attention was directed to the subject of heating and ventilation by the ill-health of his wife. He devised a stove which gave to her room the benefits of a tropical clime, without its disadvantages, being under such perfect control that he could increase or reduce the heat at pleasure, without any violent or sudden transitions. Most if not all of the peculiarities of our many excellent parlor stoves were found in this—heat at the base, radiation, a moist atmosphere in the apartment, and long retention of the fire. With this apparatus under his command, he brought into his wife's apartments the Florida climate which she would not seek without him, and to which he could not leave an important position to attend her. The whole community is to-day enjoying the benefits of his experiments. Before he died he had the pleasure to hear that the hospice of St. Bernard was presented with one of his stoves by a grateful guest.

With ordinary care, and with a due attention to the principles of heat and ventilation—principles which may be learned by any body—our Northern winters may be made tolerable to any person whose pocket can command the necessary expense. And as to that, the remaining at home has vastly the advantage in economy. Moderate means will secure for the sick at home advantages which the wealthy may seek in vain abroad. The whole subject of home comfort and health is worthy of much more attention and enlightened attention than it receives. The old theory that the races most exposed are the longest lived is exploded. The Highland chieftain who kicked a pillow of snow from under the head of one of his sleeping clan, because he would permit no such effeminacy, is no guide for the present day in hygiene or therapeutics. The fact is demonstrated that the more comfortable people live, the longer they can live, and the more they can accomplish.

To return to the subject of "Home Nursing," what is most needed will be found in sensible medical advice, and in rigid attention to the rules which experience shows should govern the management, not only of the sick room, but of invalids before they are compelled to confess themselves unable to go abroad. The laws of health should receive the careful study of all persons for themselves, and of householders for the families for whose health they

are responsible. Fashion, the search of amusement, the unremitting pursuit of business, and the habit of negligence, all lead to practices which are more fatal to health than any single epidemic. The means of reform are in the reach of any person who is disposed to seek them.

For "The Friend."

Selections from the Diary of Hannah Gibbons; a Minister deceased.

(Continued from page 178.)

The following letter to —, is thus superscribed by our friend: "Copy of a letter which I thought for a time I might be excused from sending, but the impression reviving, it was sent. H. G."

"West Chester, 6th mo. 1863.

"Dear young relative,—It may be unexpected to thee to receive a letter from me, but my mind having been unexpectedly drawn towards thee, the short time thou wast with us a few months ago, in tender solicitude for thy preservation, and a like desire having frequently impressed my mind since, I feel inclined to express something of it to thee. In doing this, while I wish not to be an intruder, not forgetting that thou has worthy, religious parents, qualified to counsel thee aright, I have nevertheless not felt my mind relieved from the desire that thou may 'Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them;' when thou canst no longer find pleasure in those outward pursuits which the youthful mind oftentimes pursues with earnestness, notwithstanding they often find in them disappointment and trouble. In this world, and the things of it, we do often meet with sorrows and disquietudes, but in obedience to the teachings of the Lord's holy Spirit in the secret of the heart, there is peace. That thou may so yield to the visitations of heavenly love which I have no doubt thou hast felt, as to experience more and more of this peace, which the world can neither give nor take away from the humble obedient mind, is what I crave for thee. I well remember in my youthful days when some small sacrifices seemed required of me, it was suggested to my mind, that if I gave up to be religious, the way was so narrow that I should see no more pleasure! If thoughts of this kind are presented to thy mind, believe most assuredly they come from him, who is the enemy of our soul's happiness, and who was a liar from the beginning; and who will, if possible, frustrate every good word and work, yea even every good desire; and whereby also the poor mind is brought into much secret conflict. In this situation, if it ever be thine, it is well for us steadily to endeavor to keep our eye single to our Heavenly Father, 'who knoweth our frame, and remembereth that we are dust;' and who graciously condescends to be with those who love Him and fear to offend Him. He alone can enable us to overcome the temptations of the evil one, and afford that peace which far exceeds any worldly enjoyment. We live in a day of peculiar trials. A warlike spirit is so prevailing that—truly grievous—brother is engaged in hostile feelings against brother, too much forgetting the injunction of our blessed Saviour, 'Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them

that despitefully use you and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven;' &c. Friends, as a religious Society, profess peaceable principles; and I feel earnest and tender desires, according to my ability, that our beloved young men, as well as those who are older, may in this time of excitement and trial, be enabled, through holy help, to maintain our Christian testimonies against all wars and fightings. We have great need both older and younger, to attend to the injunction of our Saviour to His disciples formerly, 'Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation.' He also said, 'Without me ye can do nothing.' But let us remember, dear —, that with His holy help, we can, if faithful, do all things He is pleased to require of us. Then may thou be enabled to take up the good resolution that Joshua of old did, 'As for me and my house we will serve the Lord.' Remember we are accountable beings, and where much is given much will be required. Thou hast had a religious, guarded education: hast had parents who would have no greater joy than to see their children walk in Truth. These are favors and opportunities surpassing many, yea, very many others; and those thus favored are I believe more looked to for example, than those who have not had equal privileges. Thus may'st thou, dear youth, be encouraged and increasingly willing to take up thy daily cross, and follow thy Heavenly Father in the way of His leadings. Thereby thou wilt be an example to thy cotemporaries, and enabled to hold forth the encouraging language to them: 'Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob, and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths.'

"I feel my mind clothed with desires for thy encouragement in the way that leads to peace; and remain thy affectionate aunt,

HANNAH GIBBONS."

The Diary continues: "8th mo. 7th, 1863. After a season of close exercise, which seemed almost too weighty for me, in the prospect of paying a visit to the soldiers who were encamped not far from us, the liberty of the Select members of our Monthly Meeting was obtained. I went, according to appointment with James Emlen, W. K. and my daughter J., to-day, and saw such of them as were willing and at liberty to gather round us. Although sadness covered my spirit in beholding them, yet I was favored to get through the weighty service to my humbling admiration. May all the praise be given to Him to whom alone it belongs.

"8th mo. 19th. Feeling my mind exercised and tried with doubts and fears, lest I may through inadvertency have cast a stumbling block in the way of any, the secret breathing of my spirit is that more carefulness, more watchfulness, even unto prayer, may be maintained; that so more purity of heart may be experienced. Mayest Thou, O Father, who art in Heaven! condescend to be a light to my feet, and a lamp to my path, and enable me to follow Thee whithersoever Thou art pleased to lead: and cast me not off in the time of old age, nor forsake me when my strength faileth. The foregoing was written in my chamber having been indisposed for more than a week.

"9th mo. 17th. Fifth-day. Went to meeting in poverty of spirit, which is much my portion. I had not sat long before a few words weightily impressed my mind, encour

ing us to faithfulness; believing that those who are so, would be enabled to say, from time to time, 'Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.' After expressing what arose, my beloved young relative S. E. appeared in solemn supplication. It felt to me a time of renewed favor, and cause for thankfulness to the Author of all our blessings.

"20th. My mind being exercised in meeting to-day with the apprehension that there were some present who were endeavoring to understand spiritual things in their own will and wisdom, I became impressed with the language of the Most High through his prophet: 'My people have committed two evils; they have forsaken me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water.' After expressing the foregoing with the desire which accompanied, that there might not be a looking outward, but looking inward, as spiritual things were only spiritually known, &c., my mind was favored with a comfortable degree of quiet trust."

Perhaps there never was a time, when such an exercise as the above of our dear friend, would seem to be more called for, or when there was more danger of our religion resting in the rational powers, rather than seated in the heart: where, it may be first but as a little heaven, but still that which, as it is allowed to operate, leavens the whole character; bringing it into willing and sweet subjection to the word of our righteousness. In the parable, it was not in the wise and knowing head that the good seed of the kingdom or "word of God" was sown and brought forth fruit, but in an honest and good heart." Neither, in another New Testament record, though their hearts burned within them, could the disciples of a crucified and risen Master understand the things concerning the kingdom; nay, their eyes were holden that they should not know the Lord of life and glory Himself, until opened by Him. As it is written, "Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the Scriptures;" and "expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself." How true it is, that the understanding may be informed, while the heart remains unlightened and unchanged. For the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." Hence it is not by might nor by power; but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts," that what is done can be done to any purpose.

"9th mo. 27th. To be able to assemble with my friends in order to perform Divine worship, is a privilege of no small value. Feeling my mind drawn into sympathy with some who might feel poor and needy, and ready to say with David, 'Are his mercies clean gone forever?' a few words were spoken by way of encouragement to such; for which I felt no condemnation.

"30th. I was favored to get to our Monthly Meeting. Our friends H. W., and P. W. R. attended. They both appeared in testimony, and the latter in supplication in the first meeting. It felt to me a time of renewed favor and cause for thankfulness. In that for Discipline, there were two cases which gave rather more cause for exercise than usual; after meeting my mind became low and discouraged, faith being at a low ebb. In the

evening, as I sat musing, with my mind turned towards the Lord, I was renewedly and unexpectedly favored with strength to believe, that if I was faithful to His guidance, He would condescend to be with me the few remaining days of my pilgrimage: which was cause of rejoicing, and the renewal of trust and hope in Him who never said to the wrestling seed of Jacob, 'Seek ye my face in vain.'

"10th mo. 4th. This day it felt to me our meeting was favored with a comfortable degree of solemnity in silence.

"Having at different times through the day felt thoughtful, and I believe I may say exercised respecting sending some tracts on religious subjects to a public-house, where there may probably be more company than usual to-morrow, this evening I feel my mind much relieved from it, lest it may be said, 'Who hath required this at thy hand?'

Hannah Gibbons often quotes the aphorism of her dear Saviour and Lawgiver, "Without me ye can do nothing." It is very observable that though she had been so long acquainted with the voice of the good Shepherd, yet with what scrupuloseness and care she waits His bidding, when, and as He is pleased to manifest Himself, lest even in what are accounted little things, she should gradually slide from watchfulness unto prayer; lest she should in any wise turn from His holy will inwardly revealed; lest she should compass a mountain in the wilderness, or should bring upon herself the fearful interrogation and rebuke, "Who hath required this at thy hand?"

(To be continued.)

For "The Friend."

Opium and the Opium Appetite, by A. Calkins, M. D., is the leading subject of a work which has recently issued from the press. The book is evidently not designed for professional readers exclusively, and it is therefore the more to be regretted that its usefulness should be curtailed by the excessive use of unusual words and forms of expression, which sometimes involve the subject in a degree of obscurity. Yet the effort at fine writing, and the display of erudition, which offend the taste of the reader, should not blind us to the lessons taught by some of the facts and statistics which the author has collected.

One of the most remarkable points is the vast increase in the consumption of opium by the Chinese during the present century. The main supply has been derived from those parts of Hindustan which are under English rule. The importations into China from India, between the years 1800 and 1810, averaged about 330,000 lbs., in 1867 they had grown to the enormous amount of 10,000,000 lbs., and making a moderate allowance for the quantities smuggled, and that raised on the soil of China itself, the whole consumption probably reached to 14,750,000 lbs. per annum! Even so far back as 1854, when the quantity used was probably one-fourth less than at present, the Chinese paid the British East India Company for opium alone, a sum exceeding in valuation the total export of their teas and silks together. There is a saying current among the people of China, that "During the opium-war the English gave their Chinese acquaintance cannon-balls of iron, and after the war, cannon-balls of opium; so that our people had the desperate privilege of choice as between being shot to death and poisoned to death."

In China, opium is principally used by smoking. In the bowl of the pipe is a chink for transmitting the smoke into the stem. The smoker assumes a recumbent position, and with the pipe in one hand, and a small lamp for flame in the other, makes one full inspiration.

The brain, stomach and liver are all injuriously affected by the continued use of this powerful substance, and sad indeed are the descriptions given of the condition of some who have become slaves to the habit of taking it. The moral effects are even worse than the physical. In extreme cases it seems almost impossible to arouse the mind to any vigorous effort to throw off the chains that bind it; the sympathies become strangely blunted to the sufferings of others, even of those most nearly related and dependent; and the worst propensities of the man show themselves with less power of restraint. "The days of the opium-eater," says one writer, "pass along divided between sloth and remorse, and when night with its pall shuts in the day, again he falls, palsied and unresisting, into the trail of the sorceress that mocks with her finger as she beckons him on." An indifference to truth, and an apparent absence of conscientiousness as to the statements uttered, is mentioned as one of the results. The Medical Mission at Pekin assert, that "opium smoking is the great barrier to all progress, spiritual as well as temporal, among the Chinese."

The increasing use of this drug is not confined to the East. The statistics show a very marked advance in the imports of it into the United States. Here it is principally used in the form of pills or extracts, but its evil effects when long indulged in, are substantially the same as those experienced by the devotees of the opium-pipe—and the same deterioration of the moral character is observable. It is greatly to be hoped that the numerous cases cited by our author, and the fearful results which he details, may have the effect of arousing public attention to the need of caution in the use of this insidious and dangerous article; and may stimulate some, who are in danger of becoming enslaved, to a timely, earnest, and successful effort to throw off the rigid chains of habit ere it is too late.

The Civilized Indians.—At the recent meeting of the Indian Council at Ocmulgee, Indian Territory, the Committee on Education reported the following interesting statistics: The Choctaws are between 16,000 and 17,000 in number, and have an annual school fund of \$30,000, supporting forty-eight public schools, at which 1460 children attend. Twenty youths are at high schools in the neighboring States. Two boarding schools, one for males and the other for females, are to be established. The Cherokees number 17,000, and have an annual school fund of \$50,000, supporting forty-eight public schools, at which 1928 children attend. Of the above schools three are for colored children exclusively. In this tribe there are several private schools, and one mission school under the charge of the Moravians. The orphans of the Cherokee Nation are boarded and clothed out of the interest of an orphan fund. The Creeks number 13,000 and have an annual school fund of \$25,000, supporting twenty-two public schools, at which 700 pupils attend. Six of the public schools are for colored children. Nine additional schools are soon to be opened. One boarding school, ac-

commodating eighty pupils, is now in operation, and a second school of the same size is nearly completed. The salaries of the superintendents of these schools are paid by the Methodist and the Presbyterian missions, and the other expenses by the Creek Nation. The Chickasaws number 5400, and have an annual school fund of \$50,000, supporting eleven public schools, at which 440 pupils attend. Fifty children are attending boarding schools in the neighboring States, at an annual expense to the nation of \$650 each. The Osages number between 3000 and 4000, and have an annual school fund of \$3000, supporting fifty pupils at the Catholic mission schools. The Seminoles number 2500, and have an annual school fund of \$2500, supporting a few public schools, at which 225 pupils attend. A new mission school accommodating fifty pupils will soon be opened. The Peorias number 170, and have an annual school fund of \$3000, supporting one school with twenty-five pupils. The Ottawas have one school with fifty-two pupils.

Selected.

Nothing ornaments and ennobles youth, like walking in purity and humility before the Lord. No enjoyment is worthy of comparison with the incomes of Divine peace, as the reward of well doing, and nothing else can give true happiness. The spirit and example of young christians powerfully attract others to the love of virtue; and if they hold on in the path of dedication to their Saviour, they become established in his service, and will flourish in the house of our God; and when the solemn close comes, their Saviour will confess them in the presence of his Father and all the holy angels.

Habits of the Red-headed Woodpecker.—In the spring of 1869 some *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, began pecking a hole for a nesting place, at about sixty-eight feet from the ground, in the steeple of one of the churches that is situated in our village. One of our citizens, J. C. Gibson, in order to put a stop to their operations and prevent the farther disfiguration of the edifice, undertook to kill all the birds he saw engaged in pecking at the hole thus commenced; he kept up his deadly assaults upon them until this spring, when his absence from home stopped his attacks upon them; he informs me that he killed in all twenty-two or twenty-three birds that had been engaged in the work; during his absence a pair took possession of the unfinished work, completed the nest, and are now engaged in rearing a brood in it. Is not such persistency of purpose worthy of admiration, notwithstanding it is exhibited by a harmful bird?—*American Naturalist*.

Plasticity of Rocks.—The old cobble-stone pavement in Waverly Place, between Broadway and Mercer street, being now in process of removal, my attention has been drawn to the forms of the stones, especially the harder ones, quartzites, &c. The coarser granulated paving stones have generally crumbled, but the compact stones have been modified—convex surfaces in one case fitting into concave in another; none of them retaining a normal form. Now, although the crown of these stones has been worn by the attrition of constant and heavy travel, no such wear can have taken place on their perpendicular surfaces,

and I am therefore convinced that they have been moulded into one another by pressure only. On conversing with the workmen, they all concurred as to the fact, and the foreman stated that his attention had been called to it before. Very probably I am myself only repeating what is already well known to others.—*American Naturalist*.

KINDNESS.

Selected.

The blessings which the weak and poor can scatter
Have their own season. 'Tis a little thing
To give a cup of water; yet its draught
Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips,
May give a shock of pleasure to the frame
More exquisite than when nectarean juice
Renews the life of joy in happiest hours.
It is a little thing to speak a phrase
Of common comfort which by daily use
Has almost lost its sense; yet on the ear
Of him who thought to die unmourned 'twill fall
Like choicest music; fill the glazing eye
With gentle tears; relax the knotted hand
To know the bonds of fellowship again;
And shed on the departing soul a sense
More precious than the benison of friends
About the honored death-bed of the rich,
To him who else were lonely, that another
Of the great family is near and feels.

Talfourd.

Selected for "The Friend."

BE KIND TO THE POOR.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."—Psalms of David.

O thou, who art blest with plenty
Of the goods of earth in store,
Know thou, 'tis thy bounded duty
To be kind unto the poor.

There are thousands who are toiling,—
Toiling for their daily bread,
Who are oft in secret mourning,
Thinly clad and poorly fed.

Canst thou not assist that spirit,
Which may sorrow on its way;
God has caused thee to inherit,
That for which thou didst not pay.

That for which thou'lt have to tender
An account unto thy Lord;
And of time and talents render
A true reckoning to thy God.

Let thy left hand be a stranger,
To the act thy right may do;
Be a steward for thy Master;
Use thy wealth as 'twere *his* too.

Clothe the bare and feed the needy,
By so doing thou shalt know,
Living bread to be returned thee
In thy pilgrimage below.

Thou shalt know the promised blessing
To be unto thee and thine,
Like a halcyon spirit resting
On the troubled wave of Time.

And, when gathered to thy kindred,—
To the just of every age;
And with those who here had hungered,
And whose grief thou didst assuage.

Such shall stand and be thy witness
When thy Lord shall speak with thee,
And shall say: "Thy acts of kindness
Done to them, were done to me."*

Eider Ducks and Eider Down in Iceland.

The greatest favorites and the most valuable of all the feathered tribes in Iceland are the eider ducks. Their down is the lightest and softest of animal coverings, probably the worst conductor of heat, and therefore the warmest clothing that is known. The eider down has

long been one of the most important products of Iceland. The increased products, the various manufactures, and the widely-extended commerce of the world have brought into use other materials more conducive to comfort and health than the eider down; and the consequence has been, the price has greatly fallen, so that now the poor peasant can sleep of down.

The eider duck (*Somateria mollissima*) is a large and fine-looking bird. The male is over two feet in length, and weighs six or seven pounds. His back, breast and neck are white, inclining to a pale blue; the sides white; the lower part of the wings, the tail, and the top of the head, black. On the water he is as graceful as a swan. The female is much smaller than the male, and differently colored. The female is pale yellowish brown, mottled with both white and black. The tips of the wings are white, the tail a brownish color. But a poor idea is given, however, of the looks of these birds by an enumeration of their colors. The down is a sort of brown or mouse color.

These singular birds have both the characteristics of wild and domestic fowls. In winter they are so wild that it is difficult to come near them; but in the breeding season—the month of June—they are tamer than barn-door fowl. On the islands all round Iceland, and many parts of the main shore, they cover the land with their nests. When left to themselves the brood of the eider duck does not exceed four; but remove the egg daily, and she will continue to lay for weeks.

They build not far from the water, making the nest of sea-weed and fine grass, and lining it with the exquisite soft down which the female plucks from her breast. If you approach the nest—which is always near the water—the drake will give a hostile look at you, then plunge into the sea with great violence; but the female stands her ground. In a gentle humor, and used to seeing company, she will let you stroke her back with your hand, and even take eggs and down from under her. Sometimes she will fight and strike with her sharp beak, and she gives blow in earnest. On finding down gone from her nest, she plucks off more; and when the supply fails, the drake assists in furnishing it. We have been told if their nests are robbed of the down more than twice, they abandon the place and will not return there the following season. Half a pound is the usual quantity taken from a nest, and this seems a great deal for the domestic goose, at a single picking rarely yields more than a quarter of a pound of feathers. A greater quantity of down is gathered in wet seasons than in dry. Immense quantities of these birds come around Reykjavik and spend the breeding season, particularly on the island of Engey and Vithe in the harbor. Around the houses, and frequently all over the roofs, their nests are so thick that you can scarcely walk without treading on them. The inhabitants get eggs enough to half supply them with food.

The eggs are the size and about the color of hen's eggs, though not quite so white, rather inclining to a yellow. They are nearly equal in quality to those of barn fowls. After the young are hatched their education commences immediately. They graduate after two lessons. The old duck takes them on her back, swims out into the ocean, then suddenly diving leaving the little mariners afloat. The fe-

* See Matt. xxv. 40.

f these birds is excellent, better than any other sea-fowl.

In Iceland their value is so great for their eggs and down that there is a law against shooting them. For the first offense a man is fined a dollar, and for the next he forfeits his gun. They are greatly alarmed at guns, and, if often fired among, they quit the coast. So, with kind treatment, they give a good return; but treat them unkindly, and they will not return at all.—*Late Paper.*

For "The Friend."

The following weighty document is earnestly commended to the serious consideration of the readers of "The Friend." In it are pointed out causes of weakness which still exist in the Society, and, in many places, there are lamentable evidences that their weakening, blinding effects have not ceased to accompany their presence. The names appended to it will call to mind, in many, men who were deeply versed in things pertaining to the church of Christ, and whose devoted, consistent lives, gave evidence that, under the religious exercise with which they were clothed when preparing it, it was then the language of the Spirit to the churches, and we apprehend it remains to be so in our day.

"TO THE YEARLY MEETING.—The Committee appointed last year to visit the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings, report: That we have several times met and conferred together, and a part of our number has visited all those meetings.

Viewing with much concern the weak state of our Society in most places, we have felt the evident need there is of more inward, humble dwelling with the Light of Christ, whereby the members, more generally, would be quickened to a just sense of their own states, the state of the meetings they belong to, and the will of the Lord concerning them.

For want of keeping more closely to the ground and principle of our religious profession, the spirit and love of the world, in its various delusive presentations, have gained ascendancy; so that the love and unity which characterize the followers of Christ are, in many, but little felt, and in some places are almost entirely laid waste; hence a religious care and concern for the guarded education of the youth, and in keeping them to plainness of dress and simplicity of manners, are much wanting among us; for it may with propriety be acknowledged, that if parents and heads of families were themselves living under the daily cross, the weight of their spirits and influence of their example would often be made to rest upon their children with a powerful invitation: "Come, taste, and see that the Lord is good." But when they perceive that the primary desire and bent of the minds of those advanced in years are to objects of an inferior and debasing nature; that their precepts, if at all extended to subjects of religious obligation, not being enlivened by the humbling operation of the Spirit of Truth upon their own minds, are the effects of mere formality or imitation, they are secretly stumbled and turned away from the salutary restraints and duties of true religion; are gradually prepared to disregard the tendering visitations of the love of God to their souls; and, through the various allurements of a subtle enemy, frequently become involved in grievous captivity. Hence outgoing in marriage is frequent in most parts; and the

ready acceptance of papers of acknowledgment, soon after the accomplishment of this object, seems to strengthen the parties in their transgression, and set them down at ease as members of this Society, when, in reality, they have not experienced that conversion manifested by a consistency of life and conduct which unites the sincere members of the church in the bond of true Christian fellowship.

The discipline set up in divine wisdom and designed as a hedge about us, is often managed under the influence of the mere reason and wisdom of man. Some who are active in political affairs, and who are frequently associated with various popular assemblies in their designs and plans on subjects relating to civil government, being at times engaged or employed in our meetings for discipline, it introduces a degree of the same spirit and disposition among us; and from this and other causes weakness and faltering in the maintenance of our religious testimonies take place, and a palliation for wrong things and practices becomes, in many instances, common among us. If those who are active in meetings for discipline are not sincerely engaged to wait upon the Shepherd of Israel, renewedly to qualify and put them forth for service in this weighty work, but with unclean hands and unsanctified spirits are forward in attempting to put these wholesome rules in practice against offenders, it is a natural consequence that the restoring spirit of gospel love will not accompany such; a veil is drawn over the discipline, and true judgment is thereby turned backward.

In answering the queries, there is generally too much looking out for a form of words that will in some way serve as an answer to the proposed question, instead of deep, inward retirement of spirit, waiting upon the Lord, in order to be favored with a sense of our respective conditions as in his sight, that thence an explicit and true communication might be made to superior meetings, and the body be fully acquainted with the situation of its subordinate branches. Flatness and deadness is often the consequence; and the answers, when weightily pondered, do not accord with the painful feelings of exercised minds, nor do they convey a just description of the real state of society.

Several in different parts, for want of keeping within the bounds of moderation in their trade or business which they have been educated in, or have been fully acquainted with, and which with honest industry would, with contentment and frugality, have afforded a comfortable subsistence, have let out their minds after the accumulation of wealth; and through the temptations with which our country has abounded, have been drawn into speculative schemes of various kinds, which in numerous instances having failed, they have thereby become greatly embarrassed, violated their engagements, involved their families in distress, and brought trouble and exercise on their friends. And when some such cases have been before the Monthly Meetings, many of the members, for want of keeping in a humble, watchful guard over their own spirits, and against the influence of selfish attachments, have been betrayed into disputations, heats, and parties, which have unfitted them for maintaining that authority and dignity that ought to preside in all our solemn assemblies.

In other places cases of a similar nature have been extenuated or slightly passed over, and thus those instances of swerving from a conscientious fulfilment of promises and contracts, wherein the reputation of our religious Society has been much affected, have frequently terminated without weightily descending into a search of the original cause, and laboring to bring the individuals to see and feel the spot or place whence they departed from the safe and salutary guidance of the blessed truth.

Notwithstanding the affecting sense and feeling we have had of the state of religious society within our Yearly Meeting, there are, in most places, through the mercy and goodness of the Lord, a remnant who are preserved and secretly pained under a serious consideration of the prevalence of wrong things. And the view of some of the subjects which have exercised our minds, and which are now exhibited, is not with a design improperly to lay open the deficiencies and backslidings of any, but from a desire to discharge, impartially, the trust reposed in us, and that the living members of the body may, from a feeling of our present situation, get to the alone sure foundation, and with a holy fervor, under the direction and all-sufficient help of the blessed Head of the church, labor for the removal of the great deviations and blemishes existing among us, that, being purged from every defilement, Zion may indeed arise and shine, conspicuously clothed with her beautiful garments of righteousness and truth.

WILLIAM JACKSON,
RICHARD JORDAN,
JONATHAN EVANS,
JOHN COX,
HINCHMAN HAINES,
SAMUEL BETTLE."

Printed Extracts Philada. Yearly Meeting.

Egyptian Mummies.—The most curious of the arts of Egypt was that by which they disposed of their dead. It was the will of the Egyptians to have their bodies, or the principal portions of them, preserved as long as possible from decay; and this was effected so successfully, that the sight seer of to-day may examine the corpses of men and women over whom thousands upon thousands of years have rolled, without bringing them to corruption, or depriving them of the human form. Indeed, we know of no limit to the endurance of the mummy if left in Egypt, the climate for which it was prepared. The processes, (for there were three processes,) of embalming required from two to three months to complete them. The body was never embalmed whole. Some portions were always removed, and not always, there is reason to suppose, preserved; but commonly the separated portions were preserved by themselves and placed in jars. The exterior body was then filled with myrrh, cassia, and other gums, and after that saturated with natron. Then there was a marvellous swathing of the embalmed form, so artistically executed, that professional bandagers of the present day are lost in admiration of its excellence. According to Dr. Granville, "there is not a single form of bandage known to modern surgery of which examples are not seen in the swathing of the Egyptian mummies. The strips of linen have been found extending to 1000 yards in length. Rossellina gives a similar testimony to the wonderful variety and skill with

which the bandages have been applied and interlaced." The exclusion of the air from the surface of the body was the object of this patient labor, and every proper expedient was resorted to to make the cerements fit tightly. Not the large limbs only, but the fingers and toes, have been separately bandaged in the more elaborate mummies. The body was generally labeled, having its card, so to speak, placed within the linen folds, and generally on the breast. The identification was usually a plate of metal engraved, but sometimes it was a small image of a god or an animal, with the name of the mummy on it, and this has been found sometimes within the body. Beads, ear-rings, and necklaces are frequently turned out from among the wrappings. The bandaging effected, the next thing was to fit the mummy's *surtout*, which was made of cloth, pasted or glued together till they formed a pasteboard. Before it could be called a board, however—that is to say, while it was yet moist and pliable—it was placed about the wearer, whose shape it was made to take accurately. As soon as the artist was satisfied with the fit, the garment was sewn up at the back and then allowed to harden. A mask representing the features of deceased, was put over the head, and continued some way over the shoulders. Male mummies wore a reddish brown, and females a yellowish green mask, as a rule; but the faces of some mummies, and sometimes their whole surfaces, were gilded over. Commonly the pasteboard case was painted in bright colors, whose brilliancy was as lasting as the mummy itself. Hieroglyphics were emblazoned on it, and it was in some instances stuck over with beads and spangles. The legend would describe the departed, or include a prayer or invocation. The mummy was thus complete; but it was boxed up afterward in three coffins, made to follow its shape as nearly as could be.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Ninth Annual Report of the Women's Aid Association.

Many doubtless have supposed that the time had arrived when the Freedmen might be left to take care of themselves; but owing to the excessive drought shortening their crops, the scarcity of labor and general poverty of the country, they are now in many localities in a very suffering condition, poorly clothed, poorly housed and often nearly destitute of food and fuel.

The main object of this Association has been to provide clothing for children, to enable them to attend school, but during the present season it has been found very important that others beside the children should be cared for. Goods and money have been sent to Beaufort, S. C., Goldsboro, Lincolnton, Charlotte, Salisbury and Lexington, N. C., and to Danville, Clarksville, Christiansburg and Richmond, Va.

In nearly all of these localities, Industrial Schools have been organized by the teachers, in which clothing is cut out and made up by the scholars, and afterwards sold or donated to them.

During the year more than three hundred garments were made in this city, and sent to responsible individuals in the South for distribution; the amount of comfort afforded by those few articles is wonderful.

Probably many of our Subscribers have

heard of the two crippled boys that were furnished with artificial limbs by our Association. Since that time they have been educated at the expense of the Society at Hampton Normal school in Virginia. One has given good satisfaction by his studious habits and desire for advancement; he is now engaged teaching at the South. As the other does not appear to possess the necessary qualifications for a teacher, it has been deemed advisable that he should turn his attention to some other means of livelihood.

The Orphans' House at Richmond is still continued, and is now partially sustained by the city, and is assisted in clothing by this Association.

We have abundant evidence that the aid we have been enabled to extend has, by Divine blessing, been seasonably and suitably bestowed.

SARAH LEWIS, *Secretary*.

Report of the Treasurer of the Women's Aid Association. Paid for relief of Freedmen in North Carolina and Virginia, . . .	\$695 00
Paid for clothing, shoes, &c . . .	963 00
Paid for educational purposes, at Hampton, Virginia, . . .	180 00
	\$1838 00

First mo. 19th, 1871. SARAH W. COPE, *Treasurer*.

National Duels and their Remedy.

Sumner was quite right when, in his Boston lecture on the Franco-Prussian war, he declared war to be a duel between nations, more terrible than private duels, because it involves larger numbers in the conflict, and produces vastly greater evils. It arrays two or more nations against each other for the purpose of mutual destruction. While it sets aside all the common rules of morality, and embodies in its means the direst form of violence, it settles nothing except the mere question of brute force. The nation that can fight best wins the victory; and the same is true between two pugilists who pound each other in a ring, or two duelists who stand up and shoot at each other on a question of honor. If war has its code, which the public sentiment of civilized nations enforces, so also private duels and the pugilistic art have their codes of fair fighting. There is no essential difference between the two in either the principles involved or the means employed. The only difference is one of degree; and this surely forms an overwhelming argument against war as a method of settling disputes among nations.

It is a singular fact that, while modern civilization, borrowing its best inspirations from the benign principles of Christianity, has to a large extent superseded the ancient barbarous custom of individual combat, and substituted therefor the peaceful process of redress by law, nations as such still defy their influence, and keep up the practice of still resorting to the sword. They rush into the conflict of arms about as readily as they did a thousand years ago. Even those nations most enlightened, and most advanced in all the arts and refinements of life, conduct their intercourse with each other with an implied menace of war, if either party shall be dissatisfied. They make their demands, and negotiate their treaties, with the mutual understanding that they are fully prepared to fight at their own option. The nations of Europe, even in time of peace, have about four millions of men in their standing armies, taken from the productive industries of life, and requiring an annual tax of more than a billion of dollars to support

them. They look at each other with pistols in hand, and upon the slightest provocation and often with no provocation, march the armies into the field to try the question of skill and strength in killing men. Europe has thus been kept in a state of chronic war for centuries, fighting a part of the time, and always prepared to resume the fight even in the condition of apparent peace. The emperors, kings, and cabinet of Europe are responsible to God and the public sentiment of the world for this attitude of barbarous diligerency, so long maintained and so frequently resulting in actual hostilities.

The great struggle now going on between Prussia and France, so exhaustive and so terrible to both nations, and withal so utterly unjustifiable in its causes, leads to inquire whether there be no remedy for these national duels? Is there no way to prevent them? Is there no other method by which nations, whether republics or monarchies, can be persuaded to settle their differences? Must each be the final judge in its own case, and determine every unsettled international dispute by the barbarous trial of strength? Humanity, civilization, and Christianity have long since answered these questions by suggesting a court of arbitration among nations, in which different nations shall be represented, and to which shall be referred for final decision all disputes that may arise among them. Such a court would be occupied only with international questions; and, if sustained by the public sentiment of those that are parties to it, national duels would either become entirely obsolete or greatly decrease in number, and in either case the interests of humanity would be largely the gainer. The appeal would then be made to reason and conscience and public justice and not to brute strength. The tendency of such a court, even if it did not wholly prevent war, would be to lessen its frequency, and largely dispense with the necessity for standing armies.

The common objection, that this is a good but impracticable idea, because nations will not consent to its adoption, is a terrible indictment against their public character. Their refusal to adopt the idea would be a confession of their barbarism. We believe in the possibility of so educating the general conscience of the civilized world that it will demand a court of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes; and, if it should take a century to accomplish the result, the end would abundantly compensate for all the labor. The idea is practicable; and, as we believe, will ultimately so far prevail as to become a great pacificator among nations. It must prevail at last, or Christian civilization and biblical prophecy will prove a failure.

If, under the progressive influence of increasing light, the barbarism of private combats as a means of redress, has given place to the peaceful forms of judicial trial, why may not the more awful barbarism of national duels be compelled to yield to the same influence? We believe in the final triumph of moral power especially in its Christian form, however tardy may be the steps to victory; and, if this power has already reduced the number of wars, and mitigated their severity, by changing the sentiment of Christian nations, it may go still further, and at length inaugurate the period when these nations shall substitute arbitration for fighting in the adjustment of all the questions that arise between them, and which

they cannot themselves adjust. Let the pulpit and the press of Christendom plant themselves broadly and squarely upon this ground, and kings and cabinets will be compelled to respect the utterance. The day would not be distant when nations would by express treaty stipulation provide for a reference of their international disputes to a court of arbitration, as a permanent substitute for war. *N. Y. Independent.*

For "The Friend."

Incidents in the Life of Edward Wright.

This is the title of a book recently issued in the English Press, giving an outline of the life of a degraded and brutal London thief, who by the power of Divine Grace, was turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. It contains many interesting details, and furnishes evidence of a true work of grace, in which all who love the glorious cause of truth and righteousness can rejoice. Yet the usefulness of the work would have been greater, if the writer had more fully sought to view the necessity of that continual obedience to the monitions of the Holy Spirit, without which the benefit of all former experiences will be lost, and the unfaithful will be in danger of sliding back into that state of pollution from which he had been turned out. The manner in which some persons speak of salvation as a finished work, merely accomplished by believing in the atoning sacrifice of the Saviour of men, is either erroneous, or liable to be misinterpreted. For though our salvation is altogether of the free mercy of God in Christ Jesus, and the true Christian would not desire it to be otherwise, yet the language of our Redeemer remains to be true, that he that will be His disciple, must take up his daily cross and follow him; and that it is not every one who saith Lord, Lord, that shall enter the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of "my Father, who is in heaven." And again "He that endureth to the end shall be saved."

His father was a journeyman barge builder, capable and honest, and his mother was a respectable woman. As a child, Edward was noted for insensibility to danger, and soon showed a propensity for fighting. From fighting he advanced to other feats of juvenile daring; and craving money, he leagued with other boys to rob the till of a small shop. This was one winter's evening, and the stolen money was spent in baked potatoes, fried fish and stewed eels. He thus acquired a taste for thieving, and his success encouraged him to make a second venture. It was in vain his father watched over him, and endeavored to turn him in better ways. His disposition for mischief increased. He was reprimanded for his conduct, and ultimately expelled from the primary school into which he entered. His father succeeded in getting him into the Blue School in Southwark; but before he had been long enough to entitle him to the quaint name of the school, he decamped, stealing several of the bright badges the boys then wore upon the breasts of their coats, and selling them for old brass. He was then sent to a school connected with York Road Congregational chapel; but at the beginning of the second quarter, instead of taking the fees to the master, as requested, he spent them with his companions upon curds and whey, and was expelled.

His father finding employment in Batter-

sea, the family removed thither; and the young pilferer found many opportunities, in passing some plots of garden ground on his way to and from school, to steal the produce grown by the labouring men. So incorrigible and hardened was he, that the schoolmaster found it impossible to keep him any longer, and once again he was expelled. His father thereupon resolved to find him a little employment at home, and send him to a night-school. Accordingly, an old barge was bought, broken up, and carted home, and Ned was left to chop it up, and dispose of it in penny and twopenny lots. The sight of the money proved too great a temptation, and he fell a victim to it. Again he was punished; but, undeterred, he continued his evil practices, until he was recognized by the neighbors as 'a pest of a boy.'

"He only required a little stimulus to make him a skilful and habitual thief, and this he found one evening at a theatre in the south of London. It was his first visit to a theatre. 'I was not a little startled at the glaring gas and scenery,' says Ned; 'and as I watched the performance, I well remember how often I fancied I could have got over the top of the walls of that house as well as 'Jack Sheppard' did, and I am sure I was taught that night a way to thieve, and escape without being caught, that I was not acquainted with before.' He did not leave the theatre until twelve o'clock, and it was not until one in the morning that he reached home, where he found his mother sorrowfully watching for him. Not being able to muster sufficient courage to meet his father at the breakfast-table on the following morning, he did not go to work all day; but before tea, and while suffering from hunger, he fell in with some lads who were known as 'shore wreckers,' and they invited him to go with them. He did so, and was appointed by the gang of five to act as sentry outside the door of a sweet-stuff shop, and to watch how cleverly the money was abstracted from the till. This was done without observation, and the amount, which was only twenty farthings, was divided among the five thieves. The money was soon spent, and half an hour afterwards Ned was called upon to become the hero of the next adventure of a similar kind. Although trembling for fear of detection, he succeeded in his purpose, and not only abstracted from a till the sum of five shillings, but also stole a box of sweetmeats. Losing his situation through inattention to his duties, he ran from home, and spent three weeks in robbing summer-houses of spades and shovels and similar implements, and living upon the money realized by their sale. His anxious mother, who had indeed sought him sorrowing, was greatly rejoiced at finding and persuading him to return to the paternal roof. His father had concluded that he had gone to sea, and so had let his bed to a single young man, with whom it was now arranged that he should sleep. A fortnight, however, had scarcely elapsed before Ned sought his opportunity to effect a petty pilfer. This time he robbed his bed-fellow of a shilling, with which he bought an egg chest, which he rendered water-tight, and covering it with pitch, he put his extemporized boat into the river at the back of the garden, and found her capable of holding two and a half hundredweight. When the boat was finished, and it became dusk, the young voyager proceeded with it along the river, to some or-

chards, where he obtained a large quantity of apples and pears, and other fruit, part of which he ate, and the remainder sold to a green-grocer, who afterwards engaged the adventurer in his shop: this arrangement was soon broken in consequence of his thieving propensities. Again he ran from home, sustaining himself as before by committing petty thefts."

(To be continued.)

The City of Books.—Leipsic, though always an important citadel of the book trade, did not enjoy its present metropolitan dignity till the year 1765, when Nicolai and a few other booksellers agreed, on account of certain vexatious restrictions at Frankfort, to remove the central mart from that place. At the same time they laid the basis of a bookseller's association at Leipsic, which not successful for a time, was afterwards, in 1825, consolidated and extended, and now numbers about 1,000 members. The handsome building called the Booksellers' Exchange, opened in 1836, is the financial head-quarters of this association. Here, at the time of the great fairs, especially of the Easter Fair, a lively spectacle may be witnessed. Hundreds of booksellers throng the great hall discussing and disseminating literary intelligence, while in the lesser hall, counters are laid out displaying specimens of new works in German and foreign literature. The strictly financial business, which used to be the chief motive for the reunion, is now managed through the medium of the "commissioners," and the principals themselves thereby obtain more time for the cultivation of social and other amusements on the occasion of their periodical visits than in former days. The "commissioners," in the Leipsic book trade are an institution of great importance. They are the general agents for distant firms. At the Great Eastern Fair the commissioner receives or disburses the requisite sums on behalf of his employers. It is stated that in 1867, as many as 130,000 cwt. of books were dispatched from Leipsic, and probably as many came in. Since then the number has considerably increased.

As to the amount of actual publishing work done in Leipsic, we learn, from the German statistical account before us, that it amounts to about one-sixth of that done in all Germany, including Prussia and Austria. Thus, in 1868, 12,000 works were published in Germany (4,300 was the number for England in the same year); of these, about 2,000 would be the number emanating from Leipsic. Berlin stands next to Leipsic in publishing importance, and claims about one-eighth of the annual contributions to German literature. In the number of newspapers and journals published, Berlin exceeds Leipsic; this is natural considering the political importance of the former as the Prussian capital.

All the branches of industry auxiliary to the making of books flourish in Leipsic. Forty-seven printing establishments now exist in Leipsic and its suburbs, employing 1,000 journeymen, 300 apprentices, and 450 women. Within the last ten years, too, there has been a great improvement in the book binding trade.

Leipsic is the principal centre for musical publications, not only in Germany, but throughout the musical world. There are twenty-nine publishers in this department. The second-hand or "antiquarian" business is very important. There are six leading second-

hand firms, well known far beyond the limits of Germany, to each of which appertain immense warehouses, sheltering something like a million volumes. The classed catalogues issued by these six firms form a feature of great interest in the literary world.

Leipsic counts at the present time about 258 bookselling firms, having connection with 3,500 houses out of Leipsic. The personal staff they employ amounts to from 800 to 900 persons.

There are two other institutions connected with the trade which deserves mention, and which are localized in the precincts of this Booksellers' Exchange. These are—1, the school for booksellers' apprentices, which was attended by seventy-nine scholars last year. It is designed to give scientific and technical training appropriate to the objects of the trade. 2. The business post office of the Leipsic book trade; a *chef d'œuvre* of practical organization and unremitting activity.—*Late Paper.*

Life of American Vessels.—At the meeting of the American Association, at Salem, Professor E. B. Elliott, of Washington, gave a Life Table of American sea-going sailing vessels, derived from the career of 26,737 vessels, of which 4,165 were known to be extant. The table shows that out of 1,000 vessels 584.4 survive 10 years, 219.5 20 years, 52.2 30 years, 11.1 40 years, and none 50 years. The average duration of ships is 18.8 years; of those which have been built 10 years, 9.3 years longer; built 20 years, 7.2; 30 years, 6.2; 40 years, 2.7.—*Annual of Scientific Discovery.*

THE FRIEND.

SECOND MONTH 4, 1871.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

FOREIGN.—The London Conference reassembled on the 24th ult., but adjourned till the 31st, in consequence of the continued absence of a representative from France, one of the parties to the original treaty which it is now proposed to revise.

A letter from Guizot to Gladstone, argues at length the question of proper conditions for peace between Germany and France. He urges England, at least, to protest in favor of peace, and expresses the belief that such action on her part would not be in vain.

Sir Roderick Murchison has received a letter from Africa, giving positive intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer.

From Vienna it is stated that there is reason to believe a willingness will soon be shown by France or Prussia, or both, to admit the interposition of the neutral Powers in the interest of peace. While the Austrian government appreciates the duty to strive to restore peace, it is still deemed advisable to await a favorable opportunity.

The ambassadors of Austria and the North German Confederation, in compliance with instructions received from their respective governments, have inquired of Cardinal Antonelli what guarantee the pope would regard as sufficient, on the part of the Italian government, to remove the distrust at present existing between the civil and religious authorities. The reply, by order of the pope, intimated that the court of Rome wished no guarantees other than pure and simple restoration of the territories of the church from the Neapolitan frontiers to the Po, and would accept of no arrangement not based on those conditions.

The early surrender of Paris became inevitable after the disastrous failure of the sortie of the 19th ult., and the decisive defeats suffered by the great armies to which the Parisians looked for succor. Jules Favre and his colleagues accordingly opened negotiations with the besiegers at Versailles, the result of which is briefly stated in the following dispatch of the German Emperor

to the Empress at Berlin: "Versailles, Jan. 29, 2 P.M.—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The regulars and Mobiles are to remain in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as the arms are surrendered. The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions; the ground between the opposing lines to be neutral. This is the reward of patriotism and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy. May peace soon follow. **WILHELM.**"

Another Versailles dispatch announces that the German troops occupied the forts around Paris at ten A.M. on the 29th ult. The entire garrison of Paris, except the National Guard, surrendered their arms.

A special dispatch to the *New York World* says, that strong influence is at work favoring the restoration of the Imperial family, under a regency composed of the Empress, Trochu, and Favre. The Emperor of Germany will not enter Paris, but will return to Berlin immediately, leaving the Crown Prince in command. Provisions for Paris are being forwarded via Dieppe. Great numbers of cattle had been collected by the Germans at Rouen and other places, to be driven into Paris on the capitulation taking place.

It does not appear that the capitulation and armistice settled the conditions of peace—they must be determined by the National Assembly. The Germans, it is believed, will demand indemnity for the expenses of the war, and the cession of some French territory along the Rhine, perhaps the whole of Alsace and Lorraine, which, before their conquest by Louis 14th, belonged to Germany.

The deaths in Paris for the week ending 1st mo. 20th, were 4,465, in the previous week 4,078.

The number of French prisoners in Germany at the commencement of the year was 11,160 officers, and 333,885 privates.

The French harbor of Cherbourg is crowded with captured German ships.

An official dispatch from Versailles of the 24th, says the French loss in the sorties of the 19th was 6,000 killed, wounded and missing, while the German loss was only 655.

Longwy, a strongly fortified town and citadel of France on the Belgian frontier, surrendered recently after a long siege. Four thousand prisoners and two hundred guns fell into the hands of the Germans.

A fine of ten million francs has been imposed upon the citizens of Nancy and the surrounding district on account of the destruction of the railroad bridge near Toul by franc-tireurs. In the event of its non-payment, the military authorities will adopt the most stringent measures of punishment and confiscation.

The small pox is gradually increasing in London. The deaths from this disease in the first week of last month were 79, in the third week they had increased to 188.

There is no prospect now that Favre will come to London, and no other person has been accredited to represent France in the Conference. It will probably be postponed for a time.

The bill removing the capital of the kingdom of Italy to Rome, has passed the Italian Senate by a vote of 94 to 39.

A revolt has broken out among the Tartars in China, and at last accounts it had reached alarming proportions. The rebels had seized many points of importance.

The latest Cuban advices represent the insurrection in that island to be confined within very narrow limits, and practically at an end as a revolutionary agency.

Dispatches of the 30th have the following additional information from Paris. The occupation of the Paris forts was unattended by any incidents of interest. A contribution of fifty-three millions of francs is imposed upon Paris by the articles of capitulation. A cordon is drawn around the city, and no person allowed to enter or leave without a permit from the German authorities. The revictualing of Paris will proceed under German supervision. The German troops are chagrined at being prohibited from entering the city. All was quiet in Paris, the people generally receiving the intelligence of the surrender with mournful joy.

The London *Times* strongly endorses the proposal of the Lord Mayor to send supplies to the Parisians at once.

An official dispatch to the Baden Ministry states that General Bourbaki has entered Switzerland. Many of his troops have also taken refuge in that country.

London, 1st mo. 30th. Consols, 92½. U. S. 5-20's of 1862, 90½; ten forties, 89½.

Liverpool.—Uplands cotton, 8 1-16 a 8½d.; Orleans 8½d. California white wheat, 12s. 2d. Red western 11s. 6d. per cental.

UNITED STATES.—*Miscellaneous.*—The U. S. Senate by a vote of 26 to 25, passed a bill for the total repeal of the income tax, but the House of Representatives ordered the bill to be returned to the Senate with its protest on the ground that the Senate has no constitutional power to originate a measure relating to taxation. The Secretary of the Treasury opposes the repeal of the tax on incomes.

The mortality in Philadelphia last week was 280. Consumption, 50; inflammation of the lungs, 36; old age, 18.

The New Jersey Legislature has re-elected Senator Frelinghuysen to the U. S. Senate for another term six years.

The census of Utah shows a total population in the territory of 66,786, of whom 11,782 live in Salt Lake City. About one half the inhabitants are foreigners.

The total number of passengers that arrived in the United States during the year 1870 was 413,685, of which 354,169 were immigrants. The net immigration in 1869 was 387,287, the decrease in 1870 being probably caused by the war in Europe.

The shipments of gold and silver from California, in 1870, were \$32,983,140, against \$37,287,117 the previous year. The receipts of wool aggregated 18,410,986 pounds and the exports were 17,578,314 pounds. The export of flour last year were 243,336 barrels, and of wheat 421,560,900 lbs. or over seven millions of bushels.

On the night of the 28th ult., the steamer W. Arthur, on her passage from New Orleans to Louisville, exploded her boilers, fourteen miles above Memphis. The boat subsequently took fire, and 87 of the passengers were burnt or scalded to death.

The U. S. Senate Committee on Territories have reported in favor of an enabling act for the admission of States of New Mexico and Colorado. The late census gives the former a population of 86,122, and the latter 39,681.

The valuation of real estate in Virginia for 1870, compared with that of 1856, shows, the Richmond *W.* says, "a very great decrease in the value of the real estate in the large slave-holding counties; while the valley counties have a marked increase."

The Markets, &c.—The following were the quotations on the 30th ult. *New York*—American gold, 111 U. S. sixes, 1881, 113; ditto, 5-20's, 1868, 109; ditto, 10-40, 5 per cents, 109½. Superfine flour, \$6.10 a \$6.15. finer brands, \$6.75 a \$10.45. No. 1 Chicago spring wheat, \$1.60; No. 2 do., \$1.56 a \$1.58; amber State \$1.63 a \$1.64; white Genesee, \$1.75. Oats, 63 a 65 cts. Western mixed corn, 89 cts.; Jersey yellow, 94 cts. Middling uplands cotton, 15½ cts.; Orleans, 16½ cts. *Philadelphia.*—Cotton, 15½ a 16½ cts. for uplands a New Orleans. Cuba sugar, 9½ a 9½ cts. Superfine flour, \$5.25 a \$5.45; finer brands, \$5.50 a \$9.50. Penna. wheat, \$1.45; do. Ohio and Indiana, \$1.58 a \$1.60. Western mixed corn, 79 cts.; yellow, 82 cts. Oats, a 60 cts. Clover seed, 11½ a 11½ cts. per lb. Timotee \$6 a \$6.25. Extra beef cattle, sold at 8½ a 9 cts.; to good, 7 a 8 cts., and common 5 a 6 cts. per lb. gross. About 14,000 sheep sold at 5 a 7 cts. per lb. gross. 5,000 hogs at \$10.50 a \$11.50 per 100 lb. net. *Chicago.*—No. 2 wheat, \$1.30. No. 2 corn, 54½ cts. No. 2 47½ cts. No. 2 rye, 86 cts. Lard, 12½ a 12½ cts. *Timore.*—Choice white wheat, \$2; fair to prime, \$1.60. Choice red wheat, \$1.90 a \$2; fair to good, \$1.55 a \$1.80; common, \$1.40 a \$1.50. White corn 90 cts.; yellow, 80 a 82 cts. Oats, 52 a 54 cts.

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